



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

of October 25, the Red River froze over and in the early part of November there were several days of storm and cold, the thermometer falling eight below zero on several occasions. It is difficult to say in what way weather conditions may influence the movements of birds. The Canada Jays appeared before the real cold weather began, while on the other hand a number of Robins, Bluebirds, and Flickers are still here, having weathered the storms and zero temperature.—O. J. MURIE, *Moorehead, Minn.*

**Note on the Food of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).**—A wonderful Virginia Creeper (*Pseodera quinquefolia*) covers the entire south wall of our home here in Washington, the house having three stories and being of considerable length. The vine is a splendid sight every autumn; and after its scarlet leaves have fallen, there are exposed to view many hundreds of its bunches of beautiful berries. On November 8, Mrs. Shufeldt called my attention to a fine male Starling that had lit on one of the sprays of the vine, and was greedily eating this fruit. He was timid and wild, and flew away when he found us watching him from a window. A day or so thereafter, eight more of these birds, chiefly females, were devouring these berries, and they, too, flew away as soon as we appeared at a window close to them. On the 12th of the same month, some ten females of this species and two males also visited the vine, all greedily feeding on the berries, but taking to flight, as had all the others, as soon as they perceived they were being watched.—DR. R. W. SHUFELDT, 3356, 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**Harris's Sparrow in Northern Michigan.**—Definite records of the occurrence in Michigan of Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) seem to be scarce enough to justify my reporting observations on this species in Marquette County, Michigan, this fall (1919). Sight records were as follows: September 26, six; September 27, one; October 2, four; October 3, one; October 6, one. Of these birds, two were collected, an immature female on September 26, and an immature male on October 3.

All of these sparrows were found on land owned by the Huron Mountain Club, located at Huron Mountain, Michigan. They seemed to spend their time in a rather narrow strip of small trees and bushes between the fields of the club farm and an open marsh, with the exception of the one recorded on September 27, which was seen in open pine woods about two miles from this place and not far from a river. They were never observed mingling with the Juncos and other sparrows that were common in that locality. I heard one Harris's Sparrow singing on the morning of October 2, a slow, drawing song, suggesting to me the song of the White-crowned Sparrow.

The identification of the two specimens collected by me was verified at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, by Dr. W. H. Osgood.—STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR., 2609 Hampden St., Chicago, Ill.

**American Golden-eye and White-crowned Sparrow in Northern Michigan in Summer.**—While about 130 species of birds have been

listed from the Douglas Lake region in northern Michigan for the summer months, the two following have not been recorded. These observations, which seem worthy of note, were made by the writer while a member of the staff at the University of Michigan Biological Station during the summer of 1919.

Perhaps the more notable of these records is that of the American Golden-eye (*Clangula c. americana*). On July 15 while looking for birds along the edge of Douglas Lake, a dead male of this species was discovered. Although it apparently had been dead for days, being partly decomposed, sufficient of the plumage of the head, wings and back was intact to allow of positive identification. Possibly the bird had been shot or injured and had been washed up on the shore of the lake for the carcass was but a few feet from the water's edge. Although the known breeding range includes northern Michigan, the writer is not aware of a definite published record for this region.

Another bird for which a summer record for the region is apparently lacking is the White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia l. leucophrys*). A single specimen was observed in the pines along the north shore of Douglas Lake on August 8. It is possible that this individual may have been an early fall migrant for others had not been seen previous to this time. Indeed, this was the only specimen of the species observed in the locality up to the time of departure on August 21, although field observations were being made almost daily. Barrows says of this species: "There is a possibility that this sparrow nests in the northernmost parts of the state but we have no positive record." (Michigan Bird Life, 1912, 503). Its near relative, the White-throated Sparrow (*Z. albicollis*), is a not uncommon summer resident of the region.—DAYTON STONER, *State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa*.

***Lanius ludovicianus migrans* in North Dakota.**—A Shrike in the collection of Mr. H. V. Williams of Grafton, North Dakota, taken by him at that place on May 16, 1915, proves, on careful examination and comparison, to be an example of *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. As there seems to be no previous record of this race from the State, we are, through the courtesy of Mr. Williams, now able to add this subspecies to the North Dakota list.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *U. S. Biol. Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Bohemian Waxwings in Chicago, Ill.**—On November 27, a friend and I had the good luck to find a large colony of Bohemian Waxwings (*Bombycilla garrula*) in Jackson Park, Chicago. All the birds were in exquisite plumage and were calmly enjoying some of the cedar-berries of which they are so fond. I estimated the colony to comprise about 300 birds. They were very tame and fearless, allowing one to approach within a very few feet of them before taking to flight. They remained in the vicinity the entire day. In view of the fact that up to this time we have had but very little bitter weather, the appearance of these visitors from